EUROPE.

Bocial Revolution in Alsace and Lorraine.

An Emigrant Exodus of the French Provincialists Threatened.

The European War Cloud Gathering in Germany.

Ercland's Edovement for Mational Federation.

fir special correspondence from Europe we have the following interesting details of the progress of

STRASBOURG

Consequences of the War-An Emigrant Evodus from France-The Population of Alsace and Lorraine-Alsatian Revolution-International Comparison with Germany-Can Prassin Really Consolidate?

STRASBOURG, Dec. 1, 1870. Thirty thousand families, it is stated on reliable authority, are prepared to emigrate from Alsace and Lorraine in case the Prussians are determined to sever those provinces from France. "Never will the population submit to Prussian rule." These assertions and others of an analogous character I have heard in every direction. A prominent citimen of Alsace gave it as his opinion that Prussian dominion can only be enforced by sheer terrorism

Yes, added a friend of the speaker, the annexation of our beautiful country would prove ruinous to all; it would tend to excite the horrors enacted in Poland for a series of years; or, rejoined a third gentieman, they will find that, at least, they have conquered a country whose people, governed by a sense of discontent, will be a constant source of trouble-a borden similar to what fremad is to Great Britain. ALBACE.

Personal observations which I have been able to make seem fully to bear out the correctness of these sertions. Generally speaking, the population of Lorraine is probably somewhat lukewarm on the subject, but Alsace, whose lababitants are more express themselves with a good d of determination against annexation.
is a complete delusion to believe in the existence of a German "party" in those two provinces. There is no German element prevalent anywhere. Little or no German is spoken In Lorraine, and the people of Alsace are essentially French; above all, the citizens of Strasburg. They take even more pride in the idea that they form part and parcel of La Bet's France than a Parisian does. Their language, it cannot be denied, savors strongly of a German accent. Nevertheless, the Strasbourger feels belittled if you take him to be a German. The proximity of the little ducky of Baden and the constant intercourse with its people make it necessary for business purposes, as well as social intercourse, to keep up the Teutonic. The language of his heart, however, is and always has been French.

In fact, this is often carried out to an extent which assumes an aspect of the ludicrous. The Alsatian is strongly imbued with love for his country, and that country is France. He is always conscious of being a member of "la grande nation." NATIONAL COMPARISON.

On the other hand, when he compares the political status of his neighbors in Baden, he is certainly not keepired with thoughts of empire. Indeed, what he sees and learns of their condition is not calculated to excite envy, still less a desire to change his allegiance from France to Germany. Nor do the inhabitants of Baden encourage him in such ideas. Quite the reverse. The republican spirit throughout Baden has munifested liself on every occasion, and this is a point on which the inhabitants of Alsace coincide with their German neighbors. This is the main plank which is capable of sustaining the reclings of fraterity between them. Remove it from the platform and you will find that they are niter strangers to each other. If then be the strangers to each other. If nod that they are utter strangers to each other. If it can be proved—and I den't tank there is the stigatest doubt that it can—that the French hate the ssians, you find it equally true that the people of den have an inherent dislike to annexation of

I have cultivated the acquaintance of many soherminded, substantial mea, and they are manimously of opimon that Eaden will go to a man for repulsi-can institutions if they should obtain in France. The same feeling prevails throughout Rhenish of opinion that Eaden will go to a man for re-mailtantons it they should obtain in France.

The same feeling prevails throughout Rhenish Bayaria. But of course, under the present rule, those feelings do not come to the surface. The people venture to speak on these topics only in a whisper, while the press remains silent from a sense of fear and under the domination of police regulations, I know it to be a fact that correspon ents of foreign papers are even dogged when suspicion arises of their holding intercourse with the editors of their holding intercourse to have a supported to help a support of the holding intercourse to make they have established a cabhet norm in the war lasts both alsace and Lorraine most of necessity submit to markal law. Moreover, the inhabitanss are ten to believe that the occupation is only temporary. This creduity makes them docite for the time being, in the hope that ultimately they will reap a reward, and receive at the hands of Frussia more lement treatment than they would it a spirit of opposition were manifested. This fact possibly misleads the Prussians. Again, the political leaders, who confribated much towards forming paoin epimen in ordinary times, have ceased to harange the provinces. Their percrations having been sliched they withdrew to hooks and corners of obscure cates. The newspaper press in the invaded districts has been placed on the shelf.

Count Bismarck has ordered editors from Berlin to take possession, or equisition, of the offices and, printing establishments at Na

Two or three people, engaged in business at acy, declared frankly to me a lew days since that would sell out and emigrate to America. They with the rural population is a problem difficult to solve. The fall season has been wet and cold; sickness to the increase among the peasantry; their crops are lost, their homes devastated. Starvation—Samine—awaits them. They are intelligent, doctle and good-natured. If properly guided they will make excellent colonists.

GERMANY.

Public Calm Before a General European Storm-No News from the Seat of War-The Eastern Question Agitation-A Great Crisis at Hand for the Peoples-Karl Vont's Letter-The "Captives of War"-Are the Peoples a Power?

BERLIN, Dec. 1, 1370. The absence of positive news from the seat of war for the last lew days is considered here as the precurgor of great events before Paris and in the south of France. At the same time public attention is much absorped by the dark cloud hovering over the East, viewed by some as portentous of a general Continental war. The saying attributed to an American on his return from Paris will soon be applicable to the whole of Europe—"a managers full of mon-keys"—or, we would rather say, of buildogs. A retrospective view reaching only six months back presents to us the nations of Europe an the pursuit of happeness and prosperity

amid the profoundest peace. The wand of an evil of havor and destruction. Four months ago the accounts of a few shots fired by the videttes on the Saar were read with a sort of sportive interest. Since then jandress of thousands of the best of the two nations are mouldering in their graves, struck down by bullets or disease; Germany has been deprived of the fruits of the labor of nearly a million men, and, as the fortunes of war would have it, has also to support 330,000 prisoners of the enemy.

German hosts battering down Paris, while here, in Berlin, thousands of workmen are busy

as ants in crecting splendid depot buildings for the new Berlin-Paris Raliway? Let me not omit to state, however, that within a stone's throw of these palatial reception halls, dedicated to peaceful traffic

and intercourse, another gigantic edifice has just

been completed, intended for the military staff of the North German, if not of the German, Confederation, wherein Molike and similar "saviors of hu-

manity" are to cultivate and perfect the sublime art

of strategies. In a time like thi, which seems so utterly out of joint, we confess to be surprised at

one thing only-viz., at ourselves preserving cool

blood enough to spill ink only, instead of a more

such a will to work that rural leasts have been given them, at which great cordainly and friendship provated. A few days ago a French arthiterist deriving a wagon through the streets of this city, was hatted by the police, who took him for a runaway, but no succeeded in proving that he was on an errand, in the employ of his muster, a neighboring farmer.

VENGENCE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Talk of crazmess in these times? Some forty edd captains of vessels captured by the French are confined and ill-treated in the interior of the country—a proceeding against non-combatants contrary to international law. Bismarck, sensiely change, demands their release; the crazy reply is, "We must have forty of our military officers in exchange," What does Bismarck? He orders forty odd promi-

have forty of our military officers in exchange."
What does Bismarck? He orders forty odd prominent citizens to be selected from the occupied provinces—and, mind, republicans in sentiment, too—and to be sent as hostages to Bremen. Does not this method of taking revenge border on absolute crancess? We heard but yesterday a number of would-be elever pointicians praising Bismarck to the skies for this act—a circumstance smiliciently proving that the brains of most people are beaudified by the smoke of ganpowder, and that craziness begins to have supreme sway.

The Approaching Fail of Paris—Prassian

Guide Book for the Victorious Army-freatment of French Prisoners-Sanitary Efforts-Confederate Bank Note-Cause and Effect

BERLIN, Nov. 29, 1870.

As communicated to you by caule wire, the surrender of Parts is confidently expected at an early day. Many journals here dwell on the difficulty of disposing of two or three hundred thousand

more prisoners, which, with those already in

Germany, would swell the number to a round half million. On 'Change a rumor that the

capitmation had already taken place sent up the quotations in a hurry, while, as reported to you by cable, all apprehensions respecting the Eastern ques-

tion seem to have been allayed. How much the fall of Paris is looked upon as imminent is patent

from the enterprise of a shrewd publisher, who has just issued a "Paris Guide." This contains a colored map and a description of public buildings, museums plazas, monuments and everything else worthy the

notice of the invader.

A decree of the Minister of the Interior directs the lovernor of the Rhenish provinces, by order of his Majesty, to unite, as much as possible, and in dis tinct garrisons, the prisoners of war from Alsace and German Lorrame. In the fortress of Julich tifteen hun ired of such prisoners who speak Ger-man are being collected, and, says the Minister, Political considerations make it desirable to allow to these prisoners an improvement of their condition. I therefore request your Excellency to take

measures for their employment to rural labor, especially in such localities where they can be com fortably cared for and receive a fair remuneration.

Should it be desired to occupy this class of prisoners in towns and with mechanical labor it will meet the approbation of the War Department, provided sanicient regulations be made for their safe-

keeping. Please to report upon the result of your

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS,

As I have stated in former communications, the treatment of the prisoners throughout Germany

has been exceedingly fair, perbaps too much so, as last week at the close of a public concert at Werse-burg a number of French officers confined in that

town botsterously demanded the "Marseillaise" hymn in lieu of "Die Wachtam Rhein," and almost

succeeded in creating a disturbance. The accusa-

tion to French papers that the Germans are making

forts to "prosetytise" the French prisoners to the

Protestant faith are totally unfounded. In evidence

Protestant fath are totally unfounded. In evidence of the respect shown them we instance an order of the mittary commander of the Ferress Munster instructing the Prussian officers, especially the younger oass, to sainte the French officers according to the existing regulations of their own army. It appears that at the surrender of Metz quite a number of French officers made good their escape, by simply attiring themselves. In a citic bioase and overalls, because the dermans, their hands full with 120,000 prisoners, did not care to be over vigilant.

The efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded solders are barely surficient to meet all their necessities, and while the aggregate amounts in money and kind contributed by private charity amounty.

steps in this direction."

of the War-Scepticism.

But, not enough of such horror and misery which have been poured out upon two prosperous nations, it now threatens to spread, epiderate hke, over three or four others. Talk of a madhouse! Can anything be more crazy than the fact of the

blood enough to spill ink only, instead of a more precions fluid, for, indeed, the dense smoke of gunpowder clouds the vision and confuses the brain of nine out of ten. How wais the efforts of the tenth to preach a little sense to the rest!

A build bus story.

The reader has often heard of Professor Charles Vogi, the great Swiss savant of the Darwinian school, and detender of our close relationship with the ourang-othang. It was he who receasily received a letter from the Countess of Agont, the pseudonym of Madame Damei Stern, a French nuthoress, well known net only by her writings, but by her correspondence with Franz Lazt, in which she requests his assent and co-operation in condemning the war of Germany against France as a war directed against the culture, philosophy and progress of the human race, and invites the Professor, as a neutral, to join in a protest against the exaggerated domands of Prussia. Her lengthy and diffuse epistic has clicited the following characteristic comments, dated:—

IRELAND.

The Federal Movement for the Restoration of the Parliament-History of the New Association-Its Members, Means and Power-Nationalist Doubters-The Logic of Political Facts-The Land Question and Landlords-The Riots in Cork-Military Disturbers of

the Pence. DUBLIN, Dec. 1, 1870. Amid all the excitement and enthusiasin occastoned by the French war, one body of Irishmen, at least, did not neglect their public duties, but faithfully adhered to the programme which they adopted for themselves some six or eight months ago. I refer to that large and influential body of Irishmen who are tolling with such praiseworthy perseverance, with the view of restoring our native Parliament. For several months past many of our leading men thought it best to postpone the consideration of several public questions, thinking that, during the war, they would not attract a sufficient amount of attention; but the members of the Home Government Association were not influenced by such a consideration. They held their meetings week after week, without interruption, as if public attention had not been diverted to the great struggle devastating the Continent.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION. The history of the federal movement in Ireland is a peculiar one. It had a small beginning; let us hope it may have a successful close. Not tweive months ago a few influential gentlemen were in the habit of meeting once a week in a private room of the filton flotel. The press and the public were excluded and none but those known to be favorable to the movement were admitted. They soon began to be accused by a certain section of the press of being a secret society; many persons host le to their proceedings spoke of them in a similar strain. During the late election contest in Dubila Sir Dominic Corrigan, the waig candidate, who, it appears, was unfriendly to federalism, pretended not to know what it meant and referred to the members of the association in terms which were as unscraphlous as they were unwarranted.

na protest against the exagrerated domands of Prus-ta. Her tensity and offluse epistic has choiced the following characteristic comments, dated:—

Manas—I am really embarassed for an answer to your letter, which, basing itself on the present situation, deals with a future the uncertainty of which I am neither able nor can return to peatrain. All the world desires the termination of the war, and such is undoubtedly the wish of the control of the war and such is undoubtedly the wish of the control of the war and such is undoubtedly the wish of the very large. Why this? It could the world the war fast to the whole of consider towhold in which govern the situation.

In what condition is France? Allow me to use a trivial simile; unchaining my builtog, threatening him at the same time with a small whip, the relicey jumps at me, takes me by the throat and is about to tear me up. I osted of offering him a morrel that he might let go, I oeg and incidence with atfled voice the apecators, whose addres is a first disregarded, to take hold or not terrible opponent's tail and drag olim away; and, while I assure that that I could drive him off whenever I choose with my incortact, though vatifice, let hand, I address to him the mest phetoric about the troilal ferocity of his actack, about my indivisions unity and other fine things, to which has onlinely indivisions unity and continues to mairreat me.

Madam, I am chiefly a naturalist, and as such have an unlimited respect for exists. Here, now, is a striking and facourable to the such as a such as a such have an unfilmed respect for exists. Here, now, is a striking and facourable to freezing benefit that the fact. It is for France to victorious opponent. Such is the fact. It is for France to victorious opponent, Such is the fact. It is for France to circuit the proper conclusions. You appeal, Madam, to thus, estimated to reliasoist of the submer the appearance of the missions was made, and the proper conclusions. You appeal, Madam, to thus, establic to have contributed my micr A week or two after the election the association could no longer be accused of being a secret one; for they neld a meeting, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor, not in their public rooms in Grafton street, but in the Rotundo.

Since then public meetings under the anspices of the association are held once a mouth. The association is becoming stronger and stronger every day, is constantly receiving new recruits, and in course of time is likely to become a great and powerful body. It is also a very representalive body, being composed of Protestants and Catholies, of clergymen of all denominations, of professional men, of morenants, of shopkeepers, of landed proprietors and tenant farmers. On the whole, it may be said that up to the present the provement has been conducted with good sense and funtzment.

DOUBTERS. There is, however, one great drawback to the movement. A large number of persons here, who are as anxious to see a Parliament in Dublin as any member of the association, seen altogether

of the Kuci and that there is no claime of success. I am very surrough include to thank had been an experienced to that had been an advanced in the first and the first an

Additional remittances are constantly arrivingfrom your city again 10,000; Betroit, 2,000; Pittsburg, 2,000, Ac.; From Conjano (Chile, 7,200); St.
Jago (Chile), 2,000 thalers. At the larre Isatrack
Hospital, erected in the suburbs of Berlin, consising of fitty burracks, of thirty beds each, three
American physicians exercise their usefu calingDrs. C. W. Truchart, of Gaiveston; Peter Brummond, of Chicago, and W. B. Munikinyagen, of
Battmore. The vast experience in surgery, to profit
by which they have each excellent occasion, olds
fair to raise each one-of them to the distinction of a
Valentine Moth in the duture.

And chary of means to purposes nonters sometimes on the ridiculous. Theatrival performances
are given, where the fee for citrance is paid in
cigars; auctions held for the most valueless objects,
among which we might mention a ten dollar Conledcrate note, for which the lucky buyer pald
twenty-five thalers in gold.

One serious effect of this war became apparent by
an advertisement convening a congress of the German halters to decide upon the next fashion for
these. In exchange times the new model for valuefor this great war. Parts thus being incapable of giving, as customary, the cue,
the first German congress of hatters was convened in Berlin, and sat gravely in judgment
over fourteen new winter sives of Teutonic invention. The choice lay finally between three of these,
and after a not dissussion of metrics of concurs,
rims, &c., one was agreed upon gad with likely be
worn not only by the continented and dy, but also show
the continent and and y, but also show
the continent of which will be the content,
in received a publication of the case are
of investment on the continent and and y, but also show
the first great war, between three of these,
and after a not dissussion of metrics of concerns
the capacity of the case are
of provided the content of the case are
of

their way. The mob awaited them in Bridge sireet, but Sub-inspector Egan, with a large party of police, arrived in the to stop the soldiers and prevention of a cacounter. The soldiers were ultimately obliged to return to their barracks. Great exectement prevailed during the evening. Many soldiers and civilians were severely injured.

The rist is not likely to be renewed.

EUERAL OF THE LEAD.

The remains of the private who was klised were interred yesterday in the military burial ground, with more than the usual honors. Two bands attended the funeral, and the cortege comprised men from every corps in barracks. Large numbers of private citizens also attended. There was no attempt whatever made to renew the disturbance.

The Feuian Convicts-Efforts for Their lease-A Speedy Liberation Probable-War Feeling-What the People Say of the Eastern Question-An Opportunity -Parliamentary Representation.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30, 1870.

At length a gleam of sunshine has found its way into the ceds of the Fenian prisoners. If they knew the present political situation and the exertions of their friends in England and Ireland to procute their release they would, I am sure, be animated with joy and hope. A more favorable opportunity for demanding their liberation could not well be presented. If their friends act with pru lence and moderation it may well be presumed that this ap-peal to Errish elemency will not be made in valu-Up to the present, it is satisfactory to know, everything has been done properly and as it should be, and if things continue to be managed in this way there can be no doubt of the result.

In former letters I expressed my belief that if the corporations of Dublin, Cork and Beifast had presented to Parliament a petition praying the release of these men, and had that petition been signed by the members of Parliament, the bishops of both denominations and the other leading men of the country, the government would have no difficulty in opening the prison doors. But I have repeatedly said that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with any semblance of digmity or self-respect to entertain the onestion so injudiciously forced upon their consideration. The so-called friends of the prisoners held meetings in every part of the country, and, instead of stating their reasons, as they should have done, why their friends should be liberated, they attacked and abused the government and defied Mr. Gladstone to detain any longer the prisoners in confinement. This deflance was accepted, and these would-be champions of liberty, seeing that they were likely to be called to account for their conduct, slunk away to their homes, after having closed the doors of forgiveness upon the unhaving closes.
fortunate prisoners.
PRACTICAL.

We have, however, learned something by experience. We are now going about our business in the right way, and our efforts, we have every reason to hope, will be attended with success. Several steady supporters in the House of Commons of the present administration are doing everything in their power for these unhappy men. Mr. Magnire, M. P., acting as the representative of the Corporation of Cork, has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister, in which he urges the claims of the prisoners to the mercy of the government of England. Mr. Magaire says that the Irish people are of opinion that justice has been vindicated, that the country is quiet, that the Fenian organization has ceased to exist and that the prisoners can be inerated without any danger of disturbing the public peace or of encouraging disloyalty and disaffection. Mr. McCarthy Downing is toiling no less energedcally than Mr. Maguire in the same cause

MEMORIALS. A great public meeting will be held in Dublin in a few days, at which, it is expected, an the Mayors of Ireland will attend, for the purpose of memorializing

A great public meeting will be held in Dublin in a few days, at which, it is expecied, an the Mayors of Ireland will attend, for the purpose of memorializing the government in Invor of the political prisoners. The queenstown Town Commissioners a few days ago adopted the resolution in their favor willon was recently passed by the Corporation of Cork. Mr. Seymour, a conservative, in proposing the motion, said that the present would be a most memory as a royal princess was about to be married to a subject of the Queen. Such a merchal act, he thought, as releasing the political obenders, would be a most appropriate proling to the married to a subject of the Queen. Such a merchal act, he thought, as releasing the political obenders, would be a most appropriate proling to the marriage. The resolution adopted by the Corporation of Cork was as follows:—

That we consider the time has arrived when the government can, without the alighest infingement of us dignity release he political prisonarized to intension. We also feel ind as a sure quarantee of a continuous of the policy intended by the present administration, and take the flow St. diameters.

SURSHINE FROM THE RAST.

Since this resolution was passed circumstances have occurred which, I doubt not, will have greater effect in procuring a favorable decision from the English Capinet than any arguments or expostulation that could be addressed to it from freland. The Eastern question is again coming to the front, and there is every probability that England will be dragged into the war. Against this dreadful emergency she is badly prepared, but still she cannot will addraw from a struggle in which her interest and her honor are so seriously involved. Every firshman, whether educated or uncducated, understands her position exactly, and knows how to take advantage of li, in case she reluses to yield to the popular demand. There is, unfortunately, a class of persons among us who, if a lavorable opported not muschine:

If England be obliged to take part with Turkey; and if t

naily as the attempts made by the Fontane, still there are persons among us who would again raise the standard of revoit simply to amony the Hagrash government.

The country is now quieter than it has been for several years past. The people are grainfully setting down after the excitement occasionad by the agitation on the Caurch and land questions. I behave the general feeling among all classes is that the further desention in prison of these men would be an iministice; that they should be set free. The concession would do much to close the mouths of those who are constantly declarining against English domination. Nothing certainly would do more to establish a triendly feeling between the two countries. The disestablishment of the Church Inself would not have a greater enect in the way of reconcening the people to British rule, and it would, I feel confident, be haifed as an act of justice and mercy by the whole population of fremand.

Amny would, I have no doubt, be inclined to say that they were inselted for this act of numanity to the lact that England was in a difficulty as regards the Eastern question; but, I believe the assertion would be scoulated by the great bulk of our people. It is, no doubt, to England's interest to share the friendship and confidence of the Irish people, and particularly at a time like the present, when there is every likelihood of her being one of the beiligerents in a most fearml war. There are a lew persons here, who, as I have said, would be whiling to annoy large the discusses by creating disturbances among as.

I am sure the great majority of the I irish people would scraple at doing anything of the kind. Moca as they have too much gratitude to take any ignoble advantage of the government of the man who, during the solice of two shorts essions, did more to make us a free and a happy people than O'Connell did during a period of forty years.

Parkiamentary representation. Scalel was a few

months ago for bribery. Instead of curtailing the number of our Farliamentary representatives, it would be well if it could be largely increased. I am unable to see, however, how any one could regret the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Cashel and Fligo, for the reports of the Commissioners showed that the corrupt state of bota towns rendered them this of the representative of the maintain and the individual of the representatives could be supported them the state of bota towns rendered them quite unift for Parliamentary representation. Cashel being distranchised, the people of imperary think they have not representatives enough, and the inhabitants of Nenagh are taking steps to secure, if possible, the allocation to their town of the representation which has been removed from Cashel.

At a large and influential meeting held to consider this question, it was stated that if the whole of Tripperary had a fewer number of representatives than four, the county wound be deprived of its proportion; the calculations of population and area leading to the conclusion that even four seats—which it always had—are below the mark, massmuch as the representation is five per cent of the entire population of Ireland, and the area six per cent of the entire surface, while three members (the present number) would be only two and a half per cent.

Nenagh, they say, is the largest unrepresented town in the county, larger even than the town that has been disfranchised; and in point of population, wealth and importance can compare favorably with many Irish and English towns that at present return members to Parliament, it is larger than the boroughs of Enniskellen, Colerance, Bandon and Youghal, and not inferior to Armagh, Ennis and New Ross, while it is equal to the English town that an incompare favorably of Westbury, Rye, Petersheld and Marlborough.

The Inhabitants of Nenagh, it cannot be disputed, have made out for themselves a sirong case, and I understand they are not going to let the subject drop here, for they are taking m

HAVTI. V

Its Condition, Commercial and

Financial.

Government of the Country - Productions-Means of Paying the Debt-Statement of President Saget.

Hayt!, which has for years been subjected to all the horrors, lo-ses and tumuits of internecine war. until such appeared to become its chronic condition olds fair to emerge from its difficulties, crippled and well nigh exhausted indeed, but with great vitality left in it yet, that with indicious nursing may speedily bring it back to the enjoyment of all its pristine vigor. The wonderful instural productive ness of the island cannot but enable it soon, under good and economical government, to recover bota financially and commercially from the rude shocks it has sustained during many years of misgovernment and revolution. The present government of Hayti was established

in March last, when on the overthrow of the Salnave government Saget was elected President. Imme diately on his assuming the office he commenced the work of reforming or remodelling the government, which had hitherto been carried on with a reckless disregard of the financial resources of the sland that was equalled only by the disregard paid to the wish s of the people. Saget at once established a government of majorities, which had never been carried out before, and applied himself carnestly to recuperate the financial condition of the country, which was heavily ensumbered with debt. To that end he added ten per cent on all imports and apportlened fifteen per cent of the customs duties to the payment of the republican debt, which will thereby be accomplished in a few years, when the same means will be continued towards the liquidation of the government debt, and it is expected that all the liabilities of the republic will be settle i within ten years. But Saget also turned his attention to retrenchment in the administration of the government, commencing by reducing the unnecessarily large staff formerly retained by the President. This was followed by a rigid system of economy in all other departments. COMMERCE AND PRODUCTIONS.

A striking commentary on the wisdom of the course pursued by eaget is afforded by a comparison of the commerce of the country. The imports of Havu from the United States were:-Por the year 1862 \$896,650
January 1 to January 31, 1870 75,739
February 1 to May 2, inclusive 040,233
May 3 to August 1, inclusive 342,234
August 1 to October 31, inclusive 388,817

Total for ten months of 1870..... \$1.760.036 As a customer of the United States Bayti ranks first in the article of fish. She is relatively in amount the fifth customer of the United States and third of the city of Boston. In one month upwards of forty vessels have been known to leave the ports of the United States for Hayti. The produce of cotton on the island is mexhausti.

ble. The cotton trees never die, and, consequently, never require replanting. They are allowed to grow to the height of eight or nine feet, when they are cut roots. The average year.y production is about four million pounds, of a quality second only to that of Louisi no, which it would fully equal if the Hayttens possessed better means of ginning. The managany

possessed better means of ginning. The managany of Hayti is the best in the world; and its logwood is interior only to that of Campeachy.

The government consists of a Logislative Chamber of seventy-two members, elected for three years; a somate of inity-six members, elected for six years, and a President, elected for four years by a two-turer majority of the chambers. All the servants of the republic are paid in gold.

Saget, in w President, was, about twenty years ago, member of the Legislature under Soulouque, and then sought to have introduced a yearly statement of the coadition of the several departments of the government, but was violently opposed by Soulouque and ministers, and was at length selected by Soulouque and ministers and was at length selected by Soulouque and ministers and was the gold selected that which is President Saget has accomplished that which no suffered imprisonment for seeking, and as the close of the last Legislature atomatted the following statement or message, which is interesting no less for the evident truthfulness and planness with which it hay bare the exact condition of the country and the means of recuperating it planness with which it lays bare the exact condi-tion of the country and the means of recuperating it than for the terseness and simplicity of language in which it is couche it— SAGET'S STATEMENT ON THE CONDITION OF THE

which it is couche t:—
SAGET'S STATEMENT ON THE CONDITION OF THE
COUNTRY.

According to the constitution of the republic of
Hayts the statement herewith appended should have
been presented to the National Assembly many
months back, but the disorganized state of the
country has caused its deflay until very recently.
The republic, until the adveat of the present administration was under three separate and independent
forms of government. The districts of Grand Anse,
Trouron and Cayes were the last to conform to the
existing state of things. After two months of internecine wariars, commencing with the burning of
Fort a Pinical, the capture of Deigrace and Suffra,
after the suppression of the insurrection at
Gonatives, haw and order were established all over
the country. The executive power was then forced
to enter into the question of claims, just and unjust,
and their adjustment occupied a considerable portion of time. However, now that they are concluded it is to be hoped that the nation will continue
united, and increase duity in scrength and unity.

Intelligent men have been placed at the head of
affairs, who will use every edort in their power to
thoroughly reorganize the country, and by their
high social position a material pledige of their good
laits and honesty of action is given to all.

The following is a statement of the various departments of the country:— The following is a statement of the various departments of the country:

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

This department has a suffered grievously by the action of war. The resultance for the country for the country

action of war. The revolutionary faction drew with such unsparing hands for themselves and their rulers out of the country's resources that it is necessary to state plainly the terrible state of things under which the republic labors, viz:—That the flagrees are rulered.

nances are rained. The debis of the revolution have been submitted presented by the ex-Secretary of Finance, T. Rament, since deceased.

The amount of revenue received from January 1 to June 30 was—

On imported goods...... Cotton. 2464.715 On the 30th of June last the Treasury balance con-

Specie.... Worthless or deteriorated paper, estimated uet in circulation 51,446,052
uot in circulation 2,346,235
se sums representing the income derived from

erally conceded that the changes made are fortunate

crally conceded that the changes made are fortunate ones.

The government has the firm intention of inaugurating efficient laws in all oranches of the administration, which aided by the good will of the members of the Legislature (which is so manifest, it is to be heped will shortly cause the republic to be free of debts and encumbrances and allow the revenues of the country to be devoted to a greater extent to the amelioration of the condition of the people and the country at large.

RELATIONS WIFE PRICEION POWERS.

Since the successful ending of the revolution the relations with foreign Powers have been all that could be desired.

The representatives of France, Great Britain and the United Sintes have evinced the best disposition in matters pertaining to claims on the republic. Mixed commissions, composed of two Hayteens and two foreigners, are engaged in estimating the various reclamistions of foreigners for lesses either in the or property during the recent sad events.

The provisional government mas obtained an extension of time in the service of the French cebt, but it was found, nevertheless, absolutely necessary to make a payment against the accumulated interest of littles per cent payable out of the amount of the customs revenue of the year 1870. To this effect a payment of 500,300f, dec. was made has Maron and aurither sam of 400,300f, dec. mas since been pand, making t gether 1,000,000f, which have been handed over to the French government.

Annexation.

The project of annexation has been rejected by the United States Senate. The alarms which this question gave rise to have vanished before the good sense and westom of the senate at washington.

Agricultural.

One of the most important elements for the success of the war was the withorn with all the laborers from the metals and phanistions. Since the cultivation of centais the sugar cane had been enfirely her getter. However, agricultural pursuits are now again being undertaken. The difficulty of obtaining provisions is one of the most prolific causes

ing men who have carried arms for over two years to return again to the entityation of their deids, and it is only by tempting offers of land that they have been persuaded to do so.

The public roads of Leogine, Miargoans, Pestel, Acul-du-Nord, Dessatines, Arcahuic, Petron-Ville and Croux-les-Bouquets are now being put into good order. The government has addressed circulars tells agents all over the country requesting thouse of the country requesting thouse of the country requesting thouse the last agents all over the country requesting thouse evinced from these energetic measures in Cayed, Leogane and Dessatines. The rural code of 1826, with the introduction of amended passages to suit the progress of the times, will be an applicable book for governance in these matters, but the government and special difficulty in obtaining the services of men who are willing to matertake the duty of seeing that said haws are properly carried out.

Falsa moder.

The introduction of a faultions amount of false money into the country causes geat embarrassinent as to the best means to be employed for the money into the country causes geat embarrassinent as to the best means to be employed for the false money into the country causes geat embarrassinent as to the best means to be employed for the false money into the country causes geat embarrassinent as to the best means to be employed for the false money into the country causes government was in power. Energetic measures are now being taken to suppress this enormity. The highten Money for the various property. The lingtien money cause in the start recovered \$1,035,735 of stoom property. The lingtien Money established in different parts of the country to verify the various of basic notes of the government, and every chort is being made to maintain public certain as and have been directed. Confidence is now established in the bank notes of the government, and every chort is being made to maintain public certains at a long standard and firm basis. A new issue of bank notes will sno

POSTAL SERVICE,

The postal service, as at present carried out, is most imported, and its irregularity has become proverion. Surfect in structions have one in given to all posimissiers, and a new state of things may soon be hoped for.

positinasters, and a new state of things may soon be hoped for.

In spite of the enormous suans which have been expended on this enterprise, it is now beganning to give prospects of being a self-paying if not a moneymaxing concern.

All the tribunals are now being recognized on a more stable and efficacious basis. Judges are being elected who will occupy their seats permanently, but the low salarise part is, it is to be regretted, a powerful incentive to venality among many of them, some have given up their positions and are secting their irvelihood in a different career. The condition of this department as it now exists to much to be regretted. Unfortunately the whole of the law books furnished for reference by the government on the 22d of becember have been stoken or misappropriated, and new sets will have to be furnished. A great many have been burned, as if pis ice could thereby be oblicerated. The law must be maintained at all costs and the law-givers invested with power and diginly.

and dignity. For a long time past the unitonal schools have exrated little more than in name, and have been struggling in the most hopeless state of disorganization.
It is necessary that such a state of things shall
terminate lorthwith. The government is now straining every nerve to re-establish these institutions on
a firm basis, and to that end has organized a school
commission that is now about appointing teachers

a firm basis, and to that end has organized a school commission that is now about appointing teachers and taking the necessary steps to put the schools of an exabished footing. Three traveling commissions have been formed to inspect the schools of the North, Northeast and Arthonate and their reports will shortly be readered.

RELIGION.

Arrangements have been made with the Holy Scoby which an arcibishopace will be established at Port au Prince. Forty priests are now laboring at their good work in the republic; but their number is saily insufficient. Five of that number are about to give instruction at the seminary of port au Prince. Great recorns are needed in this direction. The army for some bane past has been recruited out of the ranks of the most hardened criminals, who have merely entered for the sake of pillage. All disciptine has been jost, and military rank has been mad a cloud for massace and military rank has been mad a cloud for inseasors and robbery. It is not to be denied that the roorganization of the army presents serious difficulties, and one of the principal of these is the classification of a horde of so-called officers with usurped times. A bill is to be drawn up for the remodeling of the army, and will be duly presented to the Legislative Assembly, one of the most noticeable points of which will be a great reduction in the expenses of this branch of the service.

THE NAVY.

The fleet has been greatly reduced; but as this branch of the national arms ment has proved of great service in the hour of need, it is deemed inexpelient to reduce it beyond a certain point. Many of the vessels are greatly in need of ropair; but as present the finances of the committy with not allow it.

CONCLUSION. Conclusion.
Such is the record of the executive power, which

points out to the republic that the situation is a sad one; but, on the other hand, no effort will remain untried to cause the imaggration of sweeping re-forms and the furtherance of the legitimate aspira-tions of the flagtien people. NISSAGE SAGET.

GETTING RID OF A FAITHLESS WIFE.—A married woman recently cloped from Pittston. Pa., with a single man named Jenkins, who boarded in the family, and took with her a quantily of money belonging to her husband. Her better half soon after ascertained that the guitty pair were at Belhiehem. On obtaining the necessary papers for their arrest he proceeded at once to the place, where he found them registered as husband and wife. He had them arrested and returned to Pittston, when he took his wife home, and her companion was committed to prison. Alter attribug home the woman informed her husband i that she had ceased to love him, and that all her affections were centred on Jenkins. Hearing this, the husband, with a magnanish scarcely creditable, harried away, got Jonkins released, prougat him before his wife, and there and then compromised matters as follows:—The wife was to be allowed to keep one dress and a change of underclothing. Jeakins was to give to Si minous all his clothing except one suit. The two were thea to leave town inmediately, agreeing never to return. Thus were matters finally adjusted, and the evening train bore the lovers from Pittston to parts unknown.

EYES AND EARS.

A RTIFICIAL HUMAN EVES.—BAUCH & GOUJEL MAAN (formery with Professor Hoisesonn an, of Paris, makers and lesse type of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 65; Broadway, N. B.—Inese eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

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repaired.

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These sums representing the income derived from the cut doms show that our resources are exhausten. Considerable changes have been made among the officials in the Treasury, and it is to be hoped that no suspicion of distinctsly will exist in the minds of the buolic with regard to thom; and it is gon-